

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

12. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Joseph Geiger, Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to national defense, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1949

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, in whom we trust, and by whose guidance and grace this Nation was born, bless the Senators of these United States at this important time in history and give them all things needful to the faithful discharge of their responsibilities.

We pray especially today for our President, and also for him who will preside over this Chamber.

Give to them good health for the physical strains of their office, good judgment for the decisions they must make, wisdom beyond their own, and clear understanding for the problems of this difficult hour.

We thank Thee for their humble reliance upon Thee. May they go often to the throne of grace, as we commend them both to Thy loving care and Thy guiding hand. Through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

## SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present the credentials of the Senator-designate from Kentucky, Hon. GARRETT L. WITHERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follow:

## CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

FRANKFORT, KY., January 17, 1949.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I, Earle C. Clements, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint Hon. GARRETT L. WITHERS a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein caused by the resignation of Hon. ALBEN W. BARKLEY is filled by election as provided by law—said appointment to become effective January 20, 1949.

Witness His Excellency, our Governor, Earle C. Clements, and our seal hereto affixed at Frankfort, Ky., this 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1949.

Given under my hand and seal as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky this the 17th day of January in the year of our Lord 1949 and in the one hundred and fifty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

EARLE C. CLEMENTS,

Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Attest:

[SEAL]

GEORGE GLENN HATCHER,  
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, the Senator-designate is present and ready to take the oath.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator-designate from Kentucky will present himself at the desk, the oath of office will be administered to him.

Mr. WITHERS, escorted by Mr. CHAPMAN, advanced to the desk, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

## INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of Tuesday last, the Senate will now proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the inaugural ceremonies, at the conclusion of which it will stand adjourned until Monday next.

At 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m., the Senate, headed by the President pro tempore (KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee) and the Secretary (Leslie L. Biffle), proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the spaces assigned to them on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker (SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas) and the Clerk (Ralph R. Roberts) had preceded the Senate to the platform and taken the spaces assigned them on the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The governors of the States were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, with their aides, were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The diplomatic corps were escorted to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members of the President's Cabinet were escorted to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by the Marshal, Thomas E. Waggoner, and the Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, were escorted to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them, the Chief Justice being seated immediately to the right and the Associate Justices being seated to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The President-elect of the United States, Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, and the Vice-President-elect of the United States, Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, were escorted to the inaugural platform by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Joint Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Senator Carl Hayden, chairman; Senator J. Howard McGrath, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Representative John McCormack, Representative Harry R. Sheppard, and Rep-

resentative Charles A. Halleck, the Joint committee being headed by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Joseph C. Duke, and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, Joseph H. Callahan.

The Vice-President-elect was seated immediately to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

Mrs. Harry S. Truman and Miss Margaret Truman, wife and daughter of the President-elect, with Mrs. Max O. Truitt and David M. Barkley, daughter and son of the Vice-President-elect, and other members of the respective families, were escorted to the places assigned to them on the platform.

## PRAYER

Rev. Edward Hughes Pruden, minister, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

God of the nations, in whom we live and move and have our being, and from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, we pause at the beginning of this day's historic proceedings to invoke Thy blessing upon this beloved country of ours, and upon all who serve her highest interests.

Grant to Thy servant, the President of the United States, all needed wisdom, health, and strength as he rededicates himself anew today to the high office to which he has been called. May he continue to lead us as he is led by Thee, in the ways that make for domestic tranquility and international accord.

Bestow upon us, Our Father, the happiness which is reserved for that nation whose God is the Lord. Through Jesus Christ, Our Redeemer, we pray. Amen.

## SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mr. Phil Regan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sang the Star-Spangled Banner, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, led by Maj. William F. Santelmann.

## ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Stanley F. Reed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, administered to the Vice-President-elect the oath of office prescribed by law, which he repeated, as follows:

I, ALBEN W. BARKLEY, solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

## PRAYER

Rabbi Samuel Thurman, of the United Hebrew Temple, St. Louis, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of all the nations: The hearts and minds of this Nation turn to Thee in this solemn moment in prayer and in gratitude. This Nation, blessed by Thee and dedicated to the holiest conception of Thee as the Father of all mankind, is now being reconsecrated and rededicated in the person of its first citizen, the President of these United States of America. A son of the people, champion of social justice and civic righteousness, he is about to take the oath of his high office.

We pray Thy blessing upon him and his dear ones. Chosen by the people to be their Chief Magistrate, may the people's confidence in him never wane. May he continue to hold the high convictions of righteousness and justice, of truth and peace, which have won for him the people's faith and admiration. Touch him with Thy divine wisdom that he may, with humility, yet also with strength and courage, pursue the high purposes and noble ideals which have moved him to seek and to win the leadership of this Nation. May Thy hand lead and guide him through the many and tortuous paths through which this Nation and all the nations of the world must pass in the years ahead. Keep his heart steadfast and his mind single in the performance of the tasks and duties of his great office, and may this Nation, under his leadership, hold fast to its traditional ideals of freedom and justice for all men. Thus, blessed by Thee and devoted to the holy purposes of Thy will, our Nation shall go forward with unabated strength and unceasing labor in the service of Thee and of humanity, spreading light and liberty to those peoples that walk in darkness and dwell in servitude. By Thy bounty we have become rich and mighty among the nations of the world. O Lord, make us more worthy of all Thy blessings, to the end that both leader and people may continue to find favor in Thine eyes, and so live and serve that Thy glory, Thy majesty, and Thy power may abide with us forever. Amen.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The Chief Justice of the United States, Fred M. Vinson, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, Harry S. Truman, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT (S. DOC. NO. 5)

Thereupon the President of the United States delivered the following inaugural address:

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, and fellow citizens, I accept with humility the honor which the American people have conferred upon me. I accept it with a resolve to do all that I can for the welfare of this Nation and for the peace of the world.

In performing the duties of my office, I need the help and prayers of every one of you. I ask for your encouragement and for your support. The tasks we face are difficult. We can accomplish them only if we work together.

Each period of our national history has had its special challenges. Those that confront us now are as momentous as any in the past. Today marks the beginning not only of a new administration, but of a period that will be eventful, perhaps decisive, for us and for the world.

It may be our lot to experience, and in a large measure bring about, a major turning point in the long history of the

human race. The first half of this century has been marked by unprecedented and brutal attacks on the rights of man, and by the two most frightful wars in history. The supreme need of our time is for men to learn to live together in peace and harmony.

The peoples of the earth face the future with grave uncertainty, composed almost equally of great hopes and great fears. In this time of doubt, they look to the United States as never before for good will, strength, and wise leadership.

It is fitting, therefore, that we take this occasion to proclaim to the world the essential principles of the faith by which we live, and to declare our aims to all peoples.

The American people stand firm in the faith which has inspired this Nation from the beginning. We believe that all men have a right to equal justice under law and equal opportunity to share in the common good. We believe that all men have the right to freedom of thought and expression. We believe that all men are created equal because they are created in the image of God.

From this faith we will not be moved. [Applause.]

The American people desire, and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth—a just and lasting peace—based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals. [Applause.]

In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other like-minded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater opportunity to mankind. Misled by that philosophy, many peoples have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

That false philosophy is communism. Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and therefore requires the rule of strong masters.

Democracy is based on the conviction that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice. [Applause.]

Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as a chattel of the state. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities.

Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change. [Applause.]

Communism holds that the world is so widely divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain a lasting peace.

The differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material well-being, human dignity, and the right to believe in and worship God.

I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from the Communist philosophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace.

Since the end of hostilities, the United States has invested its substance and its energy in a great constructive effort to restore peace, stability, and freedom to the world.

We have sought no territory; we have imposed our will on none. We have asked for no privileges we would not extend to others.

We have constantly and vigorously supported the United Nations and related agencies as a means of applying democratic principles to international relations. We have consistently advocated and relied upon peaceful settlement of disputes among nations.

We have made every effort to secure agreement on effective international control of our most powerful weapon, and we have worked steadily for the limitation and control of all armaments.

We have encouraged, by precept and example, the expansion of world trade on a sound and a fair basis.

Almost a year ago, in company with 16 free nations of Europe, we launched the greatest cooperative economic program in history. The purpose of that unprecedented effort is to invigorate and strengthen democracy in Europe, so that the free people of that continent can resume their rightful place in the forefront of civilization and can contribute once more to the security and welfare of the world.

Our efforts have brought new hope to all mankind. We have beaten back despair and defeatism. We have saved a number of countries from losing their liberty. Hundreds of millions of people all over the world now agree with us that we need not have war—that we can have peace. [Applause.]

The initiative is ours.

We are moving on with other nations to build an even stronger structure of international order and justice. We shall have as our partners countries which, no longer solely concerned with the problem of national survival, are now working to improve the standards of living of all their people. We are ready to undertake new projects to strengthen a free world.

In the coming years, our program for peace and freedom will emphasize four major courses of action.

First, we will continue to give unfaltering support to the United Nations and related agencies, and we will continue to search for ways to strengthen



their authority and increase their effectiveness. We believe that the United Nations will be strengthened by the new nations which are being formed in lands now advancing toward self-government under democratic principles.

Second, we will continue our programs for world economic recovery.

This means, first of all, that we must keep our full weight behind the European recovery program. We are confident of the success of this major venture in world recovery. We believe that our partners in this effort will achieve the status of self-supporting nations once again.

In addition, we must carry out our plans for reducing the barriers to world trade and increasing its volume. Economic recovery and peace itself depend on increased world trade.

Third, we will strengthen freedom-loving nations against the dangers of aggression.

We are working out with a number of countries a joint agreement designed to strengthen the security of the North Atlantic area. Such an agreement would take the form of a collective defense arrangement within the terms of the United Nations Charter.

We have already established such a defense pact for the Western Hemisphere by the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

The primary purpose of these agreements is to provide unmistakable proof of the joint determination of the free countries to resist armed attack from any quarter. Every country participating in these arrangements must contribute all it can to the common defense.

If we can make it sufficiently clear, in advance, that any armed attack affecting our national security will be met with overwhelming force, the armed attack may never occur. [Applause.]

I hope soon to send to the Senate a treaty respecting the North Atlantic security plan.

In addition, we will provide military advice and equipment to free nations which will cooperate with us in the maintenance of peace and security.

Fourth, we must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas.

More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas.

For the first time in history, humanity possesses the knowledge and skill to relieve the suffering of these people.

The United States is preeminent among the nations in the development of industrial and scientific techniques. The material resources which we can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited. But our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible.

I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits

of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. And, in cooperation with other nations, we should foster capital investment in areas needing development.

Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens.

We invite other countries to pool their technological resources in this undertaking. Their contributions will be warmly welcomed. This should be a cooperative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations and its specialized agencies whenever practicable. It must be a world-wide effort for the achievement of peace, plenty, and freedom. [Applause.]

With the cooperation of business, private capital, agriculture, and labor in this country, this program can greatly increase the industrial activity in other nations and can raise substantially their standards of living.

Such new economic developments must be devised and controlled to benefit the peoples of the areas in which they are established. Guaranties to the investor must be balanced by guaranties in the interest of the people whose resources and whose labor go into these developments. [Applause.]

The old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit—has no place in our plans. What we envisage is a program of development based on the concepts of democratic fair-dealing.

All countries, including our own, will greatly benefit from a constructive program for the better use of the world's human and natural resources. Experience shows that our commerce with other countries expands as they progress industrially and economically.

Greater production is the key to prosperity and peace. And the key to greater production is a wider and more vigorous application of modern scientific and technical knowledge.

Only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent, satisfying life that is the right of all people.

Democracy alone can supply the vitalizing force to stir the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but also against their ancient enemies—hunger, misery, and despair.

On the basis of these four major courses of action we hope to help create the conditions that will lead eventually to personal freedom and happiness for all mankind. [Applause.]

If we are to be successful in carrying out these policies, it is clear that we must have continued prosperity in this country and we must keep ourselves strong. [Applause.]

Slowly but surely we are weaving a world fabric of international security and growing prosperity.

We are aided by all who wish to live in freedom from fear—even by those who

live today in fear under their own governments.

We are aided by all who want relief from the lies of propaganda—who desire truth and sincerity.

We are aided by all who desire self-government and a voice in deciding their own affairs.

We are aided by all who long for economic security—for the security and abundance that men in free societies can enjoy.

We are aided by all who desire freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom to live their own lives for useful ends.

Our allies are the millions who hunger and thirst after righteousness.

In due time, as our stability becomes manifest, as more and more nations come to know the benefits of democracy and to participate in growing abundance, I believe that those countries which now oppose us will abandon their delusions and join with the free nations of the world in a just settlement of international differences. [Applause.]

Events have brought our American democracy to new influence and new responsibilities. They will test our courage, our devotion to duty, and our concept of liberty.

But I say to all men, what we have achieved in liberty, we will surpass in greater liberty.

Steadfast in our faith in the Almighty, we will advance toward a world where man's freedom is secure.

To that end we will devote our strength, our resources, and our firmness of resolve. With God's help, the future of mankind will be assured in a world of justice, harmony, and peace. [Applause.]

#### BENEDICTION

Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, pronounced the following benediction:

Blessed art Thou, Lord God of our fathers, and worthy to be praised and glorified forever.

Stretch forth Thy hand, O Lord, in fruitful blessing upon our President, our Vice President, the Members of our Congress, our judges and magistrates, and all those who, by our will, are entrusted with the well-being and security of our country, so that by Thy aid they may be able to discharge their duties of office with wisdom and prudence and justice.

Great indeed are our faults and numberless our needs, but complete is our trust in Thee, the God of all consolation, into whose hands we commit ourselves with faith and docility. Bless the people of our country that they may be governed by Thy law and walk in the ways of Thy commandments. Endow them with grace to bear one another's burdens in that generous spirit which befits men in true brotherhood under Thee, the common Father of all men.

Send forth Thy Holy Spirit in the fullness of His gifts to bless us with wisdom to perceive the ways of Thy holy will; with understanding to enlighten the darkness of our minds; with counsel to guide us unfailingly in the path of rec-

itude; with fortitude to sustain and strengthen us; with knowledge to instruct our ignorance; with piety to fructify in good works; and with reverent fear to deliver us from evil.

Multiply, O Lord, upon this Nation the manifold marks of Thy divine approval and benediction, set up, as it is, like a sign and symbol among the nations of the earth. Bless the land with fertile soil to bring forth the harvests that nourish us and feed the hungry mouths of the unfortunate who look to us for the necessities of life. Erkindle in our people the spirit of charity for the many whom poverty and misery have reduced to conditions unworthy of the dignity of man. Awaken in the souls of all who call Thee Father a hunger and thirst after social justice and fraternal charity.

Grant, O Lord, peace in our days, peace in our land, and peace among the nations, to the end that the rainbow of peace and reconciliation may enfold under its serene light all peoples of the earth with the graces and blessings of tranquillity. Amen.

At 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m. the President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremonies.

#### ADJOURNMENT

After the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate, without returning to its Chamber, under the order entered on January 18 instant, stood in adjournment until Monday, January 24, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1949

The House met at 11:30 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, we praise Thee for the marvelous history of our Nation and for those institutions which are the glory of our democracy.

In this historic moment, we seek Thy divine guidance to direct our President and Vice President. Preserve their health in the days to come; with increasing faith in the right, may they be fully prepared to enter upon their labors. We ask in Thy holy name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 18, 1949, was read and approved.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a brief announcement for the benefit of all Members. The Chair announces to the House that we will leave

here in a body to go out on the official platform for the inaugural ceremonies. In order to get by the police and the marines it will be necessary for each Member to display the official ticket in order to secure his seat on the platform. The seats to be occupied by Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have no cover and it is advisable for Members to take with them their overcoats and hats.

The Chair also desires to state that pursuant to House Resolution 55, at the conclusion of the ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol, the House will stand adjourned until noon on Monday next. The Speaker, preceded by the Clerk, will head the procession, and the Members of the House will form in double column following them.

Thereupon, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker and the Clerk, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 55 stood in adjournment until Monday, January 24, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1682. A bill providing for the creation of the Curtiss Memorial Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1683. A bill relating to the status quo of coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1684. A bill to provide that certain loans secured by realty taken for a public use shall not be counted in computing the aggregate amount of loans that may be guaranteed for any veteran under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 1685. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Kinder, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 1686. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1687. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act approved July 16, 1916, and acts amendatory thereto and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1688. A bill to provide for a decennial census of housing; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1689. A bill to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 1690. A bill to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor Relations Board, to repeal certain provisions of law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1691. A bill to exempt persons who served in the merchant marine of the United States between September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, from induction or service under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 1692. A bill to provide pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 1693. A bill to provide pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 1694. A bill to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment of costs of Federal reclamation projects; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 1695. A bill providing for the conveyance to the State of South Carolina of that portion of the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation by the War Assets Administration determined to be surplus to the needs of the United States Government; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 1696. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Public Buildings to convey to the Temple Methodist Church, a nonprofit corporation of San Francisco, Calif., a portion of the federally owned building known as 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to give full recognition to the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. Res. 58. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation with respect to debts owed to American citizens by foreign governments, municipalities, and corporations; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1697. A bill for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1698. A bill for the relief of Hans Oscar Hansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 1699. A bill for the relief of the estate of William Kraus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1700. A bill for the relief of Ezra Butler Eddy, Jr., and wife, Marie Claire Lord Eddy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vesta Meinn and Mrs. Edna Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Marco Buono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.